

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 24.

Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce of New-York, against the repeal of discriminating duties.

Referred to the committee of the whole to whom that subject was referred.

The memorial, on the motion of Mr. Bayard, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mitchell rose to address the house on a subject of a commercial nature. He alluded to the depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States, by French armed vessels during the late war in Europe. The gentlemen of the house would, he hoped, turn their attention for a few minutes to the numerous memorials received from our merchants during the last session, praying compensation for these losses. Those papers were numerous and respectful, and came from a most valuable portion of our fellow citizens.

Their grievances had not hitherto been redressed, nor even enquired into with the minuteness which it appeared to him to deserve. It was true a committee, numerous and intelligent, had been appointed during the last session, to examine the matter of these applications. A report had been made to the house.

This report was full of information concerning the political and commercial connection between the United States and France. It comprised a concise and correct history of what had been done on both sides since the mutual misunderstandings arose. It was a valuable document, as far as it went. But it did not conclude with any recommendation of a mode of relief, or even of investigation. It stopped short with the historical narrative, without proposing even a mode of further enquiry.

During the present session, nothing further had been done or attempted. Early after the Congress assembled, he had himself given notice of an intention to revive the subject. It was confessedly, of magnitude enough to merit investigation.—This notice, he remembered, was given previous to the receipt of the message from the executive. But the multitude of public business that had grown out of that communication, added to other subjects, had so completely occupied his mind, that he had hitherto suffered it to pass on without bestowing on it the consideration which he owned that it deserved.

He was now ready to make amends for this inadvertent or necessary, certainly not intentional delay. He had heard with satisfaction, the call of a gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) for his (Mr. Mitchell's) promised motion. He acknowledged the hint of that gentleman to be seasonable, and felt himself obliged to him for acting the part of a good prompter. To shew that gentleman he had profited by the suggestion made on Friday last, he had now risen with an intention to lay a resolve upon the table. The object of the resolve was to cause an enquiry to be entered upon, by a special committee of the house, what amount of property, or its value in current money had been taken from the Americans during the late war by the cruizers of France. The committee could devise some mode of ascertaining the magnitude of the sufferings complained of. That he considered as the first step that ought to be taken, towards the procuring of redress for the petitioners. And until this was taken, he believed that nothing was likely to be done. Another object of the resolve he was about to offer, was to instruct the same committee to enquire into the different classes of captures and claims. He did not suppose that all the petitioners were entitled to compensation. Some of them, he knew, were not. But it was equally clear that some of them were. This complicated mass of applications could be examined by a committee, who could draw some distinctions that would be useful. They could tell, for instance, that one sort were lawful captures for and on account of contraband, others for want of a role d'equipage, others were taken wrongfully without any cause whatever, & the like. Some judgment might be formed in this way of the probable amount that might be contemplated as bona fide claims. He suspected this amount would be found to be but an inconsiderable part of the gross amount of

captures. But whether it was large or small, he hoped an examination would be attempted; and for that purpose he moved the following resolve.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, by what means, the value or amount of property taken from citizens of the United States by the French during the late war in Europe, can be best ascertained, and the several sorts of captures distinguished and classed, and report their opinion thereon to this House, to the end that indemnification may be made.

Mr. Mitchell then said, that he did not press an instant decision upon it; but wished it to lie a day or two on the table for consideration.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, reported it as their opinion that no alterations are necessary in the act supplementary to the act laying a direct tax.

The report is accompanied by a letter from the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means to the Secretary of the Treasury, and his answer.

Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

The committee to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, and sundry resolutions respecting the erection of monuments, reported that it would not be expedient at this time to make provision for the erection of any other monuments besides those contemplated by resolutions of the old Congress; and accordingly reported amendments, making provision for the erection of monuments to general Warren, Mercer, Nash, and De Calbe, in addition to those directed to be erected in the bill received from the Senate.

Referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday.

Mr. S. Smith from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the alterations necessary to be made in the military establishment.

The House concurred in the two first resolutions, and non concurred in the third.

(For the resolutions see Alexandria Advertiser of Tuesday last.)

On agreeing to the report of the committee in their disagreement to the 4th resolution, respecting the allowance of clerk hire.

Mr. Leib expressed himself against concurring.

Mr. Varum was also against concurring, as it was absolutely necessary that each officer, stated in the resolution should have one clerk. The payment for clerk hire had heretofore been paid out of the contingent fund. But it was thought best to make a provision by law. Mr. Varum observed that if the house should non concur, he would then move to add to the resolution the following words—"not exceeding a sum sufficient for the hire of one clerk for each officer."

The question was then taken on concurrence and lost, Ayes 23.

Mr. Varum then moved his amendment.

Mr. Griswold opposed the amendment, and was for limiting the appropriation to some specific sum, as he had hitherto been usual with regard to other executive officers.

Mr. Varum's amendment was lost.

Mr. Leib moved to amend the resolution, so that a sum not exceeding in the whole 2,000 dols. should be allowed for clerk hire.

Carried, Ayes, 41, Noes 28.

The resolutions were then referred to a select committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Davis said he held a resolution in his hand, which embraced a measure of considerable importance, and which he had long contemplated. He had suggested it last session; but owing to the press of other business, he had not then urged it. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of concentrating the several public offices, and other public buildings, belonging to the U. States in the city of Washington: and concluded by giving notice that in case the resolution should be agreed to, he should move the appointment of a com-

mittee by ballot, instead of the ordinary way, (by the Speaker.)

Mr. S. Smith, according to notice, called for the order of the day on the report on discriminating duties.

Mr. Eufis hoped the gentleman would suspend the call for it at least this and the ensuing week. He observed that the commercial towns were now attending to the subject. It appeared to him highly important that the opinions of the merchants of the United States should be known; When known, the house would be enabled to act if not with better understanding, at least with greater satisfaction. For himself he was not only not prepared to vote, but even to give an opinion. He thought the opinions of the merchants, who, from their great interest, had probably formed the most correct views, ought to be known before they formed theirs.

Mr. S. Smith said this was not a new subject. It had been proposed early in the last session. It had not then been called up, because it had received an unexpected opposition. The mover had thought proper to postpone it, till gentlemen should have an opportunity of going home and consulting their constituents. Early in this session the President has attracted the attention of the house to it in his message. The House had referred the subject to a select committee, who had reported. To that report two memorials had been opposed, which would have their weight. In consequence of the proposition made last session, the British parliament had passed an act whose operation would expire either on the fifth or or twenty-fifth of March. If this subject were postponed until a member from Georgia had time to get information from his constituents; what time would remain to pass the measure, or if passed, to get it to England in sufficient time? He had really hoped that gentlemen would at this late period have been prepared for the discussion. It was not probable the question would be decided in a day; the discussion, if now commenced, would probably continue till gentlemen obtained information from their constituents. It was unpleasant in the chairman of the committee, who had reported the subject, to press its discussion; but he thought it best to enter upon it now; particularly as he had always found deliberations within these walls more calculated to inform his mind than out of door or newspaper information. Perhaps, too, on going into a committee, some amendment might be offered that would give the subject a new aspect, and prepare gentlemen, at present hostile, to come into it.

Mr. Southard thought one consideration might induce the gentleman from Maryland to postpone the subject for a few days. The memorial from New-York, just read, contained facts and reasoning from those facts. The House had determined to print it. He, therefore, thought it best to postpone it, at any rate until that was printed.

Mr. Mitchell had no objection to going into a committee of the whole in order to discuss the merits of the subject. He observed that it was not only important to have the opinions of the merchants on the proposition, but also of a large body of mechanics, whose interests were materially involved. He expected a memorial from his constituents of that description, probably this very night. However opposed their convictions were to the proposed measure, they were honest convictions, and arose from a belief that it would be prejudicial to their interests. For himself, he was ready for discussion; but he believed nothing would be lost by a short delay.

Mr. Lowndes said he was very much in the situation of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Dr. Eufis) unprepared on the subject. He was, however, ready to go into a committee of the whole. The chairman of that committee could doubtless furnish a great deal of valuable information; and he thought they would be sooner prepared for decision in that way than in any other. He was therefore in favor of going into committee, for the purpose of discussion, though not of decision.

Mr. Bayard differed from his friend from South Carolina. The reasons urged by the gentleman from Massachusetts have great force. It was said, however, that we may now enter upon the discussion, and may hereafter receive light from the memorials that shall be presented, and derive then the same benefit from the information they may furnish, as if they were before us now. But we all know that as soon as we engage in the discussion of any subject, we immediately form

opinions respecting it; and we also know the pride of previous opinion, and the difficulty of retracing steps once taken. These were strong considerations. Our minds ought to be a cart blanche when we go into the discussion, and we ought to be possessed of every information before it is commenced.

But it is said the act of the British Parliament will expire on the 25th of March at the furthest. If this were a fact, it was even now too late to enter on the discussion in order to meet the provisions of that act. But if the British government were sincere, they will delegate a continuance of power. If this measure shall be agreed to here, it could not be carried into full effect without negotiation and some delay. What is done abroad will have to return here, and be ratified before it shall be binding. There is, therefore, not time for this before the 25th of March. But there was no reason to apprehend that the British Parliament would withhold the passage of a similar act to that lately passed.

He was strongly in favor of a postponement as the House did not possess the information which it ought to have, nor were they acquainted with the disposition of their constituents. For though the measure had been mentioned at the last session, and though the present resolution had been on the table for some time, yet it was evident that before the present time the public mind had not been excited to the subject.

Mr. Jones hoped, as no material inconvenience could arise from a short delay, the gentleman from Maryland would agree to wave his call. His present impression was in favor of the measure; but he felt, notwithstanding, desirous of obtaining information from his constituents.—That night's mail might furnish the information he wished. He therefore, moved a postponement of the subject till Monday next.

Mr. S. Smith said he wished at that time to go into committee, if it were only to receive an amendment, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Jones) had shewn him, in order that the amendment, as well as the original resolution, should go to the people. He thought the amendment would be salutary. The memorials received had assumed as a fact what was not correct, and argued from it as though it were correct. They had assumed it as a fact that it was contemplated to give permission to foreign vessels to bring into the United States goods not of the growth or manufacture of their country free from any discriminating duty.—Whereas, the resolution proposed by the committee was directly the reverse. For instance: A British ship will not be permitted to bring into the United States the wines or brandies of France without paying a discriminating duty. The very contrary impression appears to have existed on the minds of the Chambers of Commerce of Philadelphia and New-York; and they had argued at large upon it.

This was not a new subject. It was contemplated in the message of the President. Immediately after the receipt of the message, the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia had sent a circular letter to the merchants of the United States. One of those letters was received by the merchants of Baltimore. They thought they understood the subject; and they had no impression that the measure would be prejudicial to their interest. He believed a similar circular had been sent to other merchants in the United States.—Some of the merchants thought it would be injurious; but he believed they were mistaken. On the contrary, he believed that a great good, instead of an injury, would result from it. His only wish then was that they might go into a committee, and there receive the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the whole subject might go forth in its true colors.

Mr. Bacon thought the question of postponement lay in a very narrow compass. The House had received a petition and had sustained it by ordering it to be printed for the use of the members. Will they then anticipate the subject, and before they have derived that benefit which they have recognized from the publication of the memorial, prematurely enter on a discussion. Such proceeding would evidence an inconsistency with themselves.

The question was then taken on a postponement till Monday next, and carried by a large majority.

The house took up the amendments of

the committee of the whole to amendatory of the act for incorporating the city of Washington, concurring in, made other amendments, and committed the bill to a select committee of three.

TUESDAY, January 25

Mr. Davis called up his motion on the table yesterday; as follows: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of concentrating the several public offices, and other public buildings belonging to the U. S. in the City of Washington: and agreed to without debate.—Ayes 41, Noes 28.

When a motion was made by the committee consisting of 7 by ballot, and carried.—Ayes 51, Noes 28.

The ballots being taken, the appointed Mr. Thomas Morris, Woods, Tellers.

On declaring the ballots, it was found that but one member of the committee elected, viz. Mr. Davis, he on a majority of all the votes given. The house then proceeded to ballot, according to a standing order, only a majority of votes required on a second ballot.

The ballots being declared, it was found that additional members of the committee appeared to be appointed, viz. Messrs. Griswold, Mitchell, Condit, Bayard, and R. Williams.

The Speaker laid before the report of the Secretary of State, memorial of Tobias Lear.

Referred to a committee of the whole on to-morrow.

The Speaker also laid before a report from the Post Master, which was referred to the Post Office committee.

Mr. Helms reported a bill providing for the persons who disabled by wounds in the late war, which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on to-morrow.

From the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

OF all the evils which times have been let loose on, none have been attended with consequences than religious scepticism. Strong is the propensity to victim mind, and so dependent is system of the sacred scriptures, trines, that if you destroy the latter, you weaken a conviction of the former. The doctrines of revelation, respecting, perfection and moral government, the character, work and the Mediator, a future state, amendment to come, are the pillars that rest the precepts of doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God, submitting to the powers that be, as we would they submit to us.

The certain consequence of doubtfulness of the Scriptures, is into doubts of our future state. And the progress from confirmed infidelity is easy. The first deists contented themselves with denying Divine Revelation. They even complimented the precepts of Christianity. Their modern philosophers, as they be called, have proceeded farther. They say, there is no justice but consists in conformity to the law which they insist ought to be obeyed by the vicious and immoral to the workers of iniquity, but no future state; no judgment; no death, but an eternal sleep; God, and consequently no Providence. The moral consequences of this system of scepticism, has been felt in France, under what is called the reign of Robespierre, but what is the reign of the united infidels of that country.

The government of no nation has been so completely in the hands of the passions, during the period alluded to; and of course, cruelties and robberies have not been so numerous. But in every proportion as want of religious principles prevails, just in that proportion of manners have been triumphant. The corner of the United States, is a corner of debauchery, a gross professed libertine, who does from Paine and other infamous scraps of obloquy against Divinity. Were it not for the in-

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S. in the City of Washington; which was
agreed to without debate.—Ayes 55.

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the committee consisting of 7 members,
by ballot, and carried.—Ayes 53.

The ballots being taken, the Speaker
appointed Mr. Thomas Morris and Mr.
Woods, Tellers.

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that but one member of the committee was
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From the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

OF all the evils which in modern
times have been let loose on civil society,
none have been attended with more fatal
consequences than religious scepticism. So
strong is the propensity to vice in the hu-
man mind, and so dependent is the moral
system of the sacred scriptures on its doc-
trines, that if you destroy the belief of the
latter, you weaken a conviction of the ob-
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them, there is no justice but that which
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alty; no future state; no judgment to come;
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The moral consequences of this iniquitous
system of scepticism, has been fully realiz-
ed in France, under what is called the
reign of Robespierre, but which was in
fact the reign of the united infidel philo-
sophers of that country.

The government of no nation has ever
been so completely in the hands of infidels
as that of France, during the period alrea-
dy alluded to; and of course, murders,
cruelties and robberies have no where been
so numerous. But in every country, in
proportion as want of religious sentiment
prevails, just in that proportion profligacy
of manners have been triumphant. In no
corner of the United States, is there a con-
firmed debauchee, a gross swindler, a
professed libertine, who does not retail
from Paine and other infamous writers,
scraps of obloquy against Divine Reve-
lation. Were it not for the impiety and

blasphemy they utter, it would be laugh-
able indeed, to see ignorant conceited cox-
combs, who are destitute of a competent
knowledge even of their primer & spelling
book, strutting forth to teach their neigh-
bors to ridicule the scriptures and scoff at
the clergy. Their confidence is usually
in exact proportion to their ignorance;
their impudence and brutality of manners
such as would disgrace a savage.

Yet they have strength of lungs, can
roundly assert, and boldly declare; and
too many, who are as uninformed as them-
selves, not only adopt their impiety, but
applaud them as wise. These all-import-
ant characters, the reproach even of pe-
dantry, are a scourge to society, a public
nuisance in the view of the wife, and the
propagators of vulgar vice and low in-
trigue. They are successful in their work
of sowing the seeds of immorality, be-
cause they address the ignorant, and plead
a cause congenial to the depravity of hu-
man nature. The libertine and the villain
highly approve them, because by their
means they are enabled with more ease to
silence the remonstrance of conscience.

It is due to candor to acknowledge, that
there are some sceptics who are men of
science, and whose characters, as gentle-
men are unimpeachable. But these before
described, exceed in number as they do in
whatever is calculated to bring on them
the contempt of the well informed, whe-
ther believers or unbelievers.

JUSTUS.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The schooner Adventure, Pritchard,
from Frederickburgh to this port, which
went ashore on the 28th ult. at the Hook,
is got off and was towed up by a pilot boat
on Saturday evening.

Arrived, the fine, new, and very fast
sailing ship Messenger, Moncrieffe, in 20
days from Montego Bay. The Messen-
ger has performed her voyage in 63 days;
26 of which she was at Jamaica. Left,
the ship Hiram, French, of New-York, to
fail in 10 days for New-Orleans. This
ship had been seized by the English on
suspicion of being engaged in illicit trade,
but was cleared. The ship Jefferson, of
Hollowell, bound home from St. Anns,
had put into Montego Bay leaky. The
brig Amity, Moody, of New York, from
the Cape, was also there, bound to Sa-
vannah. The brig Twins, Scott, of N.
York, was at Falmouth. The ship Ann,
Johnston, of N. York, was also there, to
fail for Savannah. The ship Alkno-
mac, Gore, of N. York, had gone round
to Savannah by Mar. The ship Favorite,
Mackie, of N. York, had failed for Sa-
vannah. [By the Happy Couple, arriv-
ed yesterday, we learn that the Favorite
had arrived at Savannah.] Markets at
Jamaica. Flour, by the cargo, 9 dolls.
beef 15; pork 16; corn 2 dolls. a bushel.
Lumber, except staves, low and very dull.

Arrived, brig Happy Couple, Starks,
in 9 days from Savannah. Sailed in co-
with the brig Dean, Warner, for New-
York. Captain Starks informs, that on
the 6th inst. the British ship Wydah, capt.
Balfour, of and from Greenock, was cast
away on Martin's Indultry, a few miles
to the northward of Savannah bar. The
vessel, we understand, will be totally lost
—some part of the cargo will be saved.
We learn that there was no insurance
made on the ship. Passengers in the
Happy Couple, capt. Cadwell, late of the
sloop Humbird from Jamaica, for this port,
having put into St. Mary's in distress.
Capt. C. informs us, that on the 11th Nov.
in lat. 24, long. 83, 30, he spoke the ship
Katy, Thurston, 16 days from Jamaica,
for New York. This is the latest account
of the Katy. Mr. Williams, Mr. Evers,
Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Orien, also came
passengers in the Happy Couple. Saw a
ship off the Capes of Delaware, bound
in.

Also, the Eng. brig Charlotte, Mackie,
in 85 days from Liverpool. Dec. 20,
lat. 36, 46, long. 67, 28, passed a ship's
mast, and many staves and plank. Spoke,
Dec. 26, in lat. 36, 56, long. 71, 15, a
long, low, yellow sided ship, with a round
house (he believes the Pomona) 44 days
from Havre de Grace, for New York.—
Jan. 2, in lat. 37, 45, long. 70, the brig
Dolphin, Mansfield, 2 days from New-
York, for Grenada, who very generously
supplied Capt. Mackie with provisions,
&c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.

A most extraordinary attempt to break

into the vaults of the Bank of South Ca-
rolina, was fortunately discovered this
morning. There are many different re-
ports, of the transaction, but from the best
information we could obtain, the follow-
ing particulars have transpired.

For some weeks past, a suspicious cha-
racter has been frequently seen at very late
hours of the night, hovering about the
Bank. About three weeks since, the city
guard, while on the look out for some ri-
oters, and watching near the corner, dis-
tinctly heard a noise, apparently of some
person at work with a chisel and mallet,
underneath the pavement. Mr. Flayey,
the sheriff, who was out in the perform-
ance of his duty, having also heard the
same noise, the alarm was given, the por-
ter of the Bank called up, and a general
search being made without leading to any
discovery, and it was concluded to be
merely the effect of imagination.

About 11 o'clock last night, Mr. M.
Neil and his clerk, who live at the oppo-
site corner, having observed a man walk-
ing backwards and forwards, & frequently
stooping, and apparently listening, their
suspicions were excited; they went out,
and the man having retreated, on exami-
ning the pavement they discovered a brick
loosened and out of its place. Supposing,
however, that this being the commence-
ment of the business, no alarm was given,
until this morning, when it was found that
the brick was replaced, and some dirt
spread lightly over it; on removing which
they discovered that the pavement had
caved in; proceeding in their search, a hole
was discovered, merely large enough for a
man to pass his arm through; but earth
falling in, a chafin was seen, and some
butter and cheese lying on the ground; a
short pick-axe, chisel & mallet, and some
clothes were next found; and the legs of
a man seen, as in the act of retreating.
Determined to catch this man mole, they
persevered in digging, tracing his pro-
gress; when finding it impossible to ef-
cape, he called out to them to desist, and
he would come out. This being complied
with, the villain was ushered once more
into the region of light, and safely lodged
in jail.

The name of this daring adventurer, is
Wm. Weathers; he came to this city
with horses from Kentucky some months
since, in company with another man, who
is supposed to be concerned with him, and
having disposed of their horses, and lost
the proceeds at the gaming table, were
led to make this bold attempt to retrieve
their fortune.

We have not learnt by what means he
entered and formed this subterraneous pas-
sage; but the general supposition is, that
he went in at one of the openings of the
public drains, and having arrived opposite
the bank, struck off, penetrated in an ob-
lique direction, and succeeded in cutting
through the outer walls of the bank, and
made his way into the wood cellar;
where, according to his own confession, he
has been immured nearly three months.
We are told, he states he has several ac-
complices, but will not give up their names.
When taken out, his appearance was truly
wretched, from his long and miserable
confinement.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

Letters were received at New-York
on Friday, via Newburyport, dated Am-
sterdam, Nov. 30th, which mentions that
a number of American vessels had been
chartered there by the French government
to carry troops to Louisiana. Amongst
them is the barque Pallas of this port.

COMMERCIAL.

Official.—The island of St. Martins
having been restored to the Batavian Re-
public, and possession taken by the Dutch
forces, the Merchants of the United States
are hereby informed, that every encou-
ragement will be given to commercial in-
tercourse with the United States.

PRICES-CURRENT AT GAUD.

LOUPE, January 4, 1803.
Flour, 8 dollars; pork 24, beef 18,
pickled mackerel 12, dried codfish 6 dolls.
per quintal, northern lumber 20 dolls. per
1000, southern do. 40 dollars per 1000,
butter 55 lb. bags lard 2 bits, coffee 28
sous, sugar 4 to 6 dollars per cwt. rum 4
troves per gallon, molasses not to be had.

APHORISM.

Can he love truth who can take a knave
to his bosom?—LAVATER.

To Messrs. Bennet and White, at Lloyd's
Funchel, Island of Madeira, October
17, 1802.

Gentlemen—The Aurora, a large Bra-
zil ship, blew up nearly in the centre of
this bay, in the morning of the 30th of
August. The lower part of the ship with
her guns and ballast, sunk in about 39 fa-
thoms; and as weighing is impracticable,
a large circular flat cork buoy, painted
white is now placed over the wreck.
But as the buoy may not appear as a cau-
tion-buoy, to every ship or vessel that may
come into the bay, I have to request that
you will adopt the most effectual means of
rendering this information as generally
known as possible, in order that all ships
frequenting this trade, may avoid the risk
of having their cables cut, by anchoring
too near, or overlaying, the wreck, as
bringing up to the westward of the buoy
in future is recommended.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOS. PRINGLE,

Consul General.

The Treaty between France & Spain,
giving Parma to France, on the death of
the late Prince, was, we find, published a
considerable time ago. The object of it
was to bestow on the Infant of Parma the
kingdom of Etruria, and it contained this
remarkable expression, that not only the
Chief Consul would acknowledge him as
the King of Etruria, but would cause the
other Powers of Europe to do the same.
In lieu of Parma, Etruria was given; and
in lieu of Elba, taken from Etruria, Pion-
bina, was given, at the expense of Na-
ples. The same Treaty alludes to ano-
ther with Spain, which never has been
published and in which it is acknowledged
that Spain cedes to France Louisiana. But
though this Treaty was before known, the
aggrandisement of France is not the less
alarming. Lon. Pap.

Extract of a late Letter from London.

"Hemp is scarce here and in demand
at £45 sterl. per ton, and it is supposed
there is not one hundred bundles in the
importers' hands 3000 tons have lately
been purchased in Petersburg for the
French Republic, some as high as 35 rou-
bles."

It is trusted that the wainy of "Old
South," in causing his tedious numbers
to be printed in a book for, will be par-
doned, when it is known, as the motto
he has selected indicates, that his object
is to "unite every body, and let the Tories
stand alone?" Vide the Boston Chronicle.
[Boston paper.]

From the BOSTON WEEKLY MAGAZINE

ADVICE TO THE FAIR SEX.

AN admirer of female delicacy presumes
in point of dress, that naked elbows being
exhibited are highly disgusting; but more
particularly that skinny or scraggy el-
bows, as also tumid or brawny elbows
being displayed are most detestable ob-
jects. He is even still more sensible of
the folly of fashion, in observing, as re-
pugnant to Nature, the flowing ornamen-
tal hair being worn inverted, and allu-
sively frizzled over that prominent feature
the forehead. It cannot but be supposed,
at all events, he is induced from profes-
sional experience, to advise, with a becom-
ing deference, the fashionable females of
every description, while winter is in its
rigour, to lengthen the sleeves of their
chemises, as also to add cuffs to the sleeves of
their gowns; least their naked elbows,
being exposed to the inclemency of the
weather, should occasion that very in-
commodious complaint—a lumbago—which
could not fail most sensibly, to interrupt
their pleasurable enjoyment.

A PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN.

For Sale,

A few thousand bushels each,
of Liverpool, Cadiz, Lisbon and T. Island
S A L T,

Boston Beef by the barrel,
Kegs of Sounds and Tongues,
London particular Madeira Wine in
pipes, hhds. and quarter casks,
Mould and dipp'd Candles by the box,
Cork Wood for Seines.

Storage for GOODS and all
kinds of PRODUCE.

Wm. I. Hall.

Merchant's Wharf,

Jan. 28.

d3re03t

Cash given for rags

For Freight or Charter,
The Schooner
SPARROW
Captain COLEMAN,
burthen upwards of 700 barrels. For
terms apply to the captain on board, or to
MARSTELLER and YOUNG.
Jan. 14. eo

FOR SALE,
THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at
the fourth east corner of Cameron and
Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas
Richards. Also several vacant LOTS adjoin-
ing thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron
and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situ-
ated and in good order for the accommodation
of a Family. If not sold before the 1st of No-
vember, it will then be rented.
WILLIAM CRAIK.
121st.

**CARVING, GILDING, and
VARNISHING.**

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)
In Prince-street, between Fairfax and
Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's
in the house lately occupied by GROVE
& WRIGHT:

Respectfully informs the citizens of
Alexandria that she intends residing here
for a few months, and will be happy in
executing any orders in the above branches
of business. She regilds and varnishes
old frames so as to make them appear like
new—and likewise varnishes them with a
particular kind of varnish that will bear
washing.

She has on hand,
A large and elegant assortment of
**Prints, Looking-Glasses, &
GIRANDOLES.**

of every description, which will be sold
at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from distance will be punctu-
ally attended.
Nov. 15. eo

ADAM LYNN
Has just received,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
**Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy
GOODS, of a superior quality, and of
the newest Patterns,**

CONSISTING OF
Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-
Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl
Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea
Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned
Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets;
gilt Necklaces, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch
Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks,
Penknives, Razors, Scissors; Paints in
boxes; marking Types in boxes complete;
Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurs; gold
and silver Epaulettes; Lace Cord, Thread,
Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth
Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of
other articles.

He has also for Sale,
Watchmakers Materials, and
gilt and common Watch Keys, by the
dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of
Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.
Nov. 24. d3geotf.

WM. HARTSHORNE,
Has for Sale at his Store on Col. Hooe's
Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Ma-
deira Wine, four years old,
1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter
1000 Bushels Union Salt, first quality,
15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,
18 Tons Philad. do.

First quality Brown Sugar by the hogshead
and barrel,
Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the
hogshead and barrel, part in loaves not more
than 6 lbs. each.

Philad. of Paris by the ton or bushel,
Tobacco in kegs;
A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each.

For Sale, or Rent,
A few Lots in good situation on Fairfax,
Wilkes, Prince, and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,
A three story Brick House, on King, near
Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,
Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS,
to whom good wages and constant employ will
be given at his mill.
Dec. 18. d

Private Boarding.

The subscriber will accommo-
date 5 or 6 gentlemen as BOARDERS,
on moderate terms, either by the week,
month or year.

FRANCIS CRACROFT.
Fairfax Street, Jan. 15. eo2w

**A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.**

By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,
on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-
lume in boards, payable on delivery.

*** A very considerable number of Co-
pies being already subscribed for, the work
shall be put to Press, and finished without
delay.

Subscription received by the Pub-
lishers

Just received, and for Sale by
ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first
quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with
a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occu-
pied for sometime past, situated on Prince
Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on
stand in town more eligible or better cal-
culated for carrying on an extensive wet
or dry Good Business. The Cellar per-
fectly dry, with a door at each end, will
hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—
Twenty-five hundred barrels may be flow-
ed upon the Premises without any incon-
venience to the occupant. For terms ap-
ply to
WILLIAM OXLEY.
December 7. eo

**Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes
and Slippers.**

SAMUEL CLARK,
Next door to Peter Sherron's,

Has just received and now opening, a
fresh and beautiful variety of Shoes &
Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every de-
scription, Gentlemen's dancing Pumps,
(Morocco) and fine Shoes, Misses black
and coloured Morocco and Leather Slip-
pers, Boys fine and common Shoes and
Pumps, Childrens red Morocco and Lea-
ther Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large
size, coarse Shoes, which he offers for
sale at the following retail prices, viz

Ladies Kid	7s 6d	10 6
Black Morocco	6s 6d	7 6
Coloured do.	6s 7 6	8 3
Leather Slippers	5s 3	6s
Mens best qua.	9s 10 6	12s
Mens Morocco Pumps	9s	10s

Childrens Shoes and Slippers in propor-
tion.

ALSO,
For Cash or Barter for Flour,
30 bis. best No. 1 Beef } Boston
20 half do. Mels do. } packed.
30 bis. Mackerell }
Jan. 18. eo

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale
on the premises, the first day of April
if fair, if not the next fair day there-
after,

A tract of LAND in the coun-
ty of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the
Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Trip-
lett, containing 500 acres, a considerable
part of which is in Wood; formerly the
property of Augustine Love, and by him
conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by
said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers
for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth
of the purchase money to be paid on the
day of sale, two fifths in twelve months,
and the remaining two fifths in eighteen
months from the day of sale; for which
payments approved security will be re-
quired.

**JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.**
Jan. 18. ends

Cash given for rags

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Wash-
ington, offer for sale, the following
TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

A tract in Loudoun county
on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres.
The soil well adapted for farming and a
considerable proportion of it might easily
be improved into meadow. There is a
valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies
on the great road from the City of Wash-
ington, Alexandria and George Town to
Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles
from Alexandria, less from the City and
George Town and not more than three
from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481
acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and
Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil
is that which is said to be most favorable
to Plaster of Paris, well watered by feve-
ral never failing streams issuing from the
mountain—part of this land is cleared and
rented for lives.

One tract lying part in each of
the above counties, containing 885 acres.
Chatten's run passes through this tract and
gives several valuable mill-seats. The
soil is similar to the above tract and equal-
ly favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of
Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One al-
so, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453
acres, and one on Wormley's line, contain-
ing 183 acres. These several tracts are
in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the
soil very similar in quality, and particu-
larly adapted to the culture of Tobacco,
Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated
twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres
in Frederick county, this land is in the
vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and
equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire coun-
ty containing 240 acres—this tract, tho'
small is extremely valuable. It lies on
Potomac river, about 12 miles above the
town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is
in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river run-
ning almost round it; two hundred acres
of it are rich low grounds, with a great
abundance of the largest Walnut and other
trees, which with the produce of the soil,
might (by means of the improved naviga-
tion of the Potomac) be brought to a ship-
ping port with more ease and at a smaller
expense, than that which is transported on-
ly 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres
in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying
on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and
on Nansemond river—this land is con-
sidered extremely valuable by those who
are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county,
Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is
very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery
county, Maryland, containing 519 acres
—This land lies about 30 miles above the
City of Washington, not far from Kettoc-
tan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania,
containing 234 acres—This land affords
an exceeding good stand on Braddock's
road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg,
and a large quantity of natural meadow
fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by
the appellation of the Great Meadows,
where the first action with the French, in
the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mo-
hawk river, State of New-York, contain-
ing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.
Three tracts lying on Little Miami, con-
taining 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough
Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres;
ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable
titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.
Two improved lots near the Capitol
quare 634. The improvements are, on
each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the East-
ern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in
square 667. These lots are advantageously
situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.
A few valuable lots in Alexandria, cor-
ner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or
four of which are let on ground rent at
3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.
One lot in Town of half an
acre, adjoining Doctor McKay's, enclosed
with a good post and rail fence, and ano-

ther in the commons of about six acres
Bath, or Warm Springs.
Two well situated lots, on one of
a small building large enough to accom-
modate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known
by application to either of the subscrib-
ers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, Culpepper county
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, Jefferson,
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, Westmoreland,
land, do.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Mount Washington,
Fairfax, do.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON, M. Vernon,
LAWRENCE LEWIS, Wood-Lawn, do.
August 30. 2aw

Notice

ALL persons having claims against
the estate of **HENRY ROZER**,
Esq. late of Notley-Hall, are requested
to bring them in for settlement on or be-
fore the first of June next.

BENJ'N DULANY, jun.
Surviving Executor of H. Rozer, dec'd.
January 14, 1803.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first day of next February, at
Notley-Hall, the residence of the late
Henry Rozer, Esq.

A fine English BULL, with
two COWS of the same breed, remarka-
ble for their size and beauty; this stock
was brought in by Richard Parkinson,
and esteemed the best in England. A
good steine, with a large quantity of the
best seine twine, lately imported, will
also be offered for sale on the same day,
together with two boats, one of which is
a neat row boat, the other calculated for
fishing.

Also, one horse CHAISE with Har-
ness complete.

Jan. 14. ends

Wanted to Purchase,

Three or four young NEGRO
MEN, for which a generous price in cash
will be given. They are not intended for
the *Bacon Man*, or to be kept slaves for
life. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 28. cost

To Rent,

A very convenient dwelling
HOUSE, near the lower end of Royal
Street, lately occupied by Mr. Edmonds.

Also, to Sell or Rent,
A LOT on the upper part of Royal
street, lately occupied by Mr. C. Jones.
The lot is 26 feet 4 inches front, and 123
feet 4 inches deep, with a 6 feet alley ad-
joining. There are on the premises two
large sheds with lofts, and a blacksmith's
shop suitable for a coachmaker.

JOHN T. BROOKS.
Jan. 17. cost

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT
Two Story HOUSE,
With a good Kitchen and Smoke Houle
adjoining. Also, a Stable for two horses
&c. &c. with a well improved garden of
half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having
a fine prospect of the river. For particu-
lar enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 14. eo

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.
THOSE two three story BRICK
HOUSES on the corner of King and Co-
lumbus streets. They will be sold sepa-
rately or together, as may be preferred, or
they may be rented for one or more years.
Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.
Dec. 29. eo

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the Land in the
county of Loudoun, belonging to the estate
of George Carter, deceased, was unavoid-
ably postponed, owing to the indisposition
and consequent absence of one of the Ex-
ecutors. It will now certainly take place
on Thursday the seventh of April next, at
the town of Leesburgh, and on this same
terms formerly advertised.

LONDON CARTER, jun. } Executors.
THOMAS L. LEE, }
Jan. 24. 27 181

Printing in all its variety ex-
cuted at this office.

**PRINTED DAILY BY
S. S. SNOWDEN.**

AND CO

VOL. III.]

Public Vendue.

On **TUESDAY,**
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the
Store,

Rum in hogheads and ba-
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

Also,
A variety of DRY GO

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elaficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburg
Mullins and Muslin Hand't
India Mullins and Table C
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Art
P. G. MARSTELLER
January 26.

Sales by Auction

On **WEDNESDAY**
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the
Store, the corner of King and
Streets.

Rum in hds. and ba-
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter c
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in b
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

Also,
A variety of DRY GOO

—AMONG WHICH ARE
Broad Cloths, Irish L
Cassimeres, Calicoes
Kerseys, Threads
Coatings, Chintze
Halsticks, Bedtricks
Fearnought, Oznabu
Blankets, Sewing
Planes, Mullin
Negro Cottons, Hand
Worsted and other India C
Stockings, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
Jan. 26.

COTTON & STEV

Have just received a large and
assortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of L
Also,

ALMANA

For 1803,
With a general assortment
Dr. Church's Patent M
Which they offer wholesale
be public at very reduced price

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO
between fifteen and sixteen ye
accustomed to wait in the hous
of the Printer hereof.
Dec. 23.